Business Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN NEW PATTERNS .-Disresseding a common custom of announcing at stated particle of the fashions for Gentiemen's Hats, we this day offer to our nour-re-ident partners the various styles now ready. These will no exceeding followed by any noveities that may present the mediate during the Hall and Winter, and will comprise all the qualities and patterns adayed to Metrop illiam wear the qualities and patterns adayed to Metrop illiam wear. Astor-House, Broadway.

Astor House, Broadway.	_
Fine black cloth Frock Coats. Fine blac Press Coats. Fine brewn Dress Coats. Fall Reglans Coasimere Business Coats. Black Cassimere Pauts. Fixey Cassimere Pauts. Rich Moire Autique Sik Vests.	
Zephy Cassimere Suits Complete genteel black cloth Suits At Evans' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 F	n

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY.

Good Rooms and Board, \$1.75 to \$2 per day;
Or Rooms only, meals extre, at all hours and as ordered. This
new and large flutel thrites the attention of Travelers. Nextnew and large flutel thrites the attention of Travelers. Nextnew and large flutel thrites the attention of Travelers. Nextnew and single the House can command the temperature of the Tood
ics, without fire, being bested by steam throughout. Familias
and Single Gentlems looking for Winter quarters, are inrited to examine the accommodations. Sides Korman.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - In every possible way these machines have secured the favor of the public. The high is premiums and medais have seen awarded to them at nome and abroad. Thousands are using them on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let al who have any literast in the matter call and examine. The machines will be courteously exhibited, whether they do or do not wish to purchase.

1. M. Singer & Co., No. 32; Broadway.

Plants and MELODEONS from eight different Plantin and mirror the largest assortment in the city-besides 15 Second-Hand Plance—all of which will be sold at present defy competition. Plance to rent, and rent allowed present the competition of the

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, with WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, with with Stears & Marvin's improvement. The best Safe in the world "Secured by the cell-bratel Las Bells Fowder proof Leck, with a very small key- all made under the immediate laspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 14 years socialized their manufacture, during which time had a dullar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—213 having been tested in accidenta, free.

Warrantes free from dampness. For sub-by STEARNS & MARVIN, Na. 40 Murray and 166 Water-st. Secund-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT PUBLIC SALE

COAL LANDS & PHILADELPHIA.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS, - BATCHELOR'S With and Tourers have improvements paculiar to their house.
They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty,
sees and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beaton in the world. Twolve private rooms for applying his tamous
Dyr. Sold at Batchelon's, No. 23 Broadway.

For FANCY ARTICLES and Toys go to ROGERS'S extensive Razsar of Fancy Goods, No. 49: Broadway Every variety is there that the imagination can conceive—Dissing Cases, Recicules and Traveling Bass, Porcelain, China Bronze Ornaments Comes, Broades, Perfumery, and in the Chindron's Department—Dolls, Games, and Toys of every variety, at cheaper prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON-A new Musical Instru-NUTTING'S ACOLICON—A new Musical Instru-ment, combining the advantages of the Organ, Meiodeau and Piano; the tone is rich, mellow, and powerful, and is well adapted for Church or Operatic Music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amatours, and the trade throachout the United States, which can be seen at the Piano-Force Ware Rooms of the Manufacturers. Price from \$60 to \$125.

GROVESTERS & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

10,000 cures have been made this month of Diaresh Dysentory, Colic Croup Chronic Rheumatism, &c by Dr. Tostan's celebrated Verettan Liniment warranted to care, or the money returned. Price 25 or 50 cants. Depot No 56 Courtland-st. Fold by the Druggists throughout the U. States

CONSULTATION ON ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE CONSULTATION ON ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—As heretofore from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 502 Breadway. Private in tructions, the result of twenty years expelence, given to medical oracticoners on the operations and practical treatment of these delicate oracts. My Treatmen on the Eye can be procured at the office. Also, superior Artificial Eyes, which move and look exactly like the natural eye.

JAMES W POWELL M. D Oculier, Aurist, &c.

RUPTURE.-Only PRIZE MEDAL awarded to MARSH & Co. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors VALENTINE MOTT. WILLARD PARKER and found M. CARNOCHAN Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p m. MARSH & Co. No 24 Maiden-lace, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS,-Mortification car not means where Holloway's Oliment's applied in time to a wound sere or ulcer. By preventing inflammation, it prevents pain. For indigation, fiver compisint, and disorders of the lowels, the Pills are a sure remedy. Bold at the manufactories, No. 89 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Straub. London; and by all dinggis s. at 20c., 62;c. and \$1 per pot or box.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

New-Pork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1856.

If the Rev. Pardee Butler is in this vicinity we should be greatly obliged by his souding us his address to this office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. My notice can be taken of aronymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be automicated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publicaion, but as a guarantee of im-good faith.

To Advertisers. -THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will go to press to morrow morning at an early hour. We shall print of this week's issue over 173,000 copies. A few more advertisements will be received if handed in early to day. Price One Dollar a line.

The meeting to hear Gov. REEDER at the Tabernacle last evening was very large and respectable more than could sit or hear being present, though a few more might have found standing-room. Gov. Reeder's speech was plain, earnest, forcible, and commanded profound Though he avoided all allusion to Presidential politics, we would rather every voter in the Free States bad heard this than any partisan harangue, however able. If the people could all be brought to realize what has taken and is taking place in Kansas, the Presidential contest would go right without effort.

A full report of Gov. R.'s speech and the doings at the Tabernacle is given in another part of this

Congress did nothing yesterday. In the House, the seault on Gen. Granger by Mr. McMullen of Va. was reported on and talked about, mainly in a jecese vein but nothing was done.

The Senate likewise talked of the Border-Ruffian laws, and generally agreed that some of them were atrocious, but nothing came of this. The Pro Slavery side appear to be wait ng the return of their absentees.

Our latest advices from Kansas are to the 21st (last Thursday), at which date Lawrence had not been attacked and did not seem in immenent danger. One thousand good men stood ready to rally to its defense at a moment's notice. No further collisions are reported.

A general meeting was held at St. Louis on Morday evening in relation to the troubles in Kaness Though its resolves were cautiously worded and seem to took both wass, their spirit is clearly adverse to the Border Ruffian doings in Kansas We bail this as premonitory of further demonstrations against the subduers of Freedom in Missouri and other Slave States.

A German Fremont meeting, s'x thousand strong, was held at Chicago last evening. The warmest et thusisem was manifested.

We barn by telegraph from New-Orleans that the t liew fever is raging with great violence at Vica Ceuz, and that the Indians in the northern Mer can States have been committing fearful ravsees about the country.

A pan of the Labigt Voiley Railroad being.

was precipitated into the Morris Canal, a distance of sixty feet. One man was whired and two seriously injured. The others escaped.

Those who write us letters arging that Col. Fremont should write and publish a denial that he is or ever was a Roman Catholic, send their fevers to the wrong shop, dec deally. We never addressed an inquiry or made a suggestion to Col. Fremont, er any member of his family, concerning his religious faith, considering it none of our business. We know that to all friends who have addressed him on that subject, his uniform answer has been, "I " was baptized in the Protestant Episcopal Church. educated by my mother in its faith, was confirmed in its communion when sixteen years of age, and to that church I still advere." He has made this statement, in substance, to all the triends who have inquired of him in the spirit of friendly interest: to prying cavilers and enemies who have accested him on the subject, we presume and trust he has returned to answer whatever.

"But why not silence all cavils by a written deuisl that he is a Catholic ?" we are asked.

We answer:

1. Not one human being who now affects to believe Col. F. a Cathelic would believe or affect to believe it the less because of his written denial of it. Every one knows already that he has repeatedly stated that he is a Protestant Episcopalian, not a Roman Catholic. Such a letter as is sought would not make the matter any clearer to these disposed to believe him a hypocrite and false pretender.

2. While cavilers would not be silenced, true friends would be alienated by any such publication as is required. While we do not know half a dozen Catholics in the whole country who now support Col. Fremont, we know very many carnest champions of perfect Civil and Rel gious Liberty who do so. We profess to belong to tais class. We are as far from Roman sm as a Christian well can be, but we insist on the right of every man to worship God as he sees fit, free from all social or political inquisition. We were never of the same politics with our present Chief Justice and Postmaster General; we expect to vote against them while we all live; we have no fellow-feeling with either of them; but we consider them neither better nor worse functionaries for being Roman Catholice: and we protest against the application of any theological test or touchstone to a candidate for a purely political office. Mr. Fillm re's creed (Unitarian) is quite as obnoxious to the great majority of Christians as is the Roman Catholic, but it has nothing whatever to do with his fitness for the Presidency. John Quincy Adams was also a Unitarian, as was his father, old John Adams: Thomas Jefferson was an extreme Sociaian, if not an outright Deist; and if the American People had been electing a Pope or Professor of Theology, they would have given all these a very wide berth; but the great majority appreciated the distinction between Theology and Politics, and voted accordingly. So they will continue to do, whatever narrow-minded bigots and partisan schemers may contrive or imagine.

If our advice should ever be asked, we should counsel Col. Fremont to write no letter whatever, and make no publication in reply to the attacks of bis enemies until after the Presidential Election. If anybody is so blind or so besotted as to believe him a hypocrite, a swindler, a peculator, they will not take his word for the contrary assumption. And especially on this religious question, after even the Know-Nothings have become ashamed of the proscription of Catholics, and have expunged the proscriptive plank from their National platform, we should deeply regret to see a Republican candidate lend it any sort of countenance or sanction. His statement might be strictly defensive. but the implication therefrom would favor the hateful idea of religious intolerance and proscription.

Tre Hon. Ely Moore will be remembered by some of our citizens as a very zealous advocate (in the case of the Dorr troubles in Ruode Island) of the right of a numerical majority to upset any existing government, in any way they may think proper, and reconstruct it as they may see fit. But Mr. Moore is now one of Mr. Pierce's Indian Agents in Kansas, and therefore is in full communion with the "Law and Order" oppressors of that offlicted Territory. A New-Jersey paper edited by his son has the following letter from this eminent apostle of "Popular Sovereignty:"

apostle of "Popular Sovereignty:"

LECOMPTON, Fiday, June 29, 1856.

My DEAR SON: Your brother received a letter from you night before last, in which I perceive that I have been represented by critein bouns correspondents from this place of TACNEW Fork Times and TRIBUNE as laving been engaged in tarring and feathering some body, whem I know not, and also in firing a pistel at some individual equality unknown to me. (If course, relither you nor any other of my acquaintances believe one word of the story, but on the contrary know it to be a brazenfaced falselbood. The fact is, I have not had a pistel in my hand since I have been in the Territory, for I have not had occasion for the use of occi nor have I had a controversy with any human being since my sojeurn here.

Ever since the commencement of the Kansas troubles, I have been freely and frequently consulted by men belonging to both parties and the whole the nor im yourse has been conservative and concilistary. I have endeavored on all occasions to pour oil upon the waters, and to smooth down the aspertites on either site.

oil upon the waters, and to smooth down the asperities on either site.

The truth is, writher the Times nor TRIBUNE has any correspondent in this place. This I know to be so. The correspondents of those place is the City of New York, and undoubtedly use oftached to those respective offices. I cannot believe that any man can be so debased—so utterly lost to all manly feeling, bonesty and truth, as to deliberately make such infamous misstatements as characterize all the correspondence which appears in the Abolition separa East. The only thing that can be used to extend the control of the state of the correspondence which appears in the Abolition separa East. The only thing that can be used to desire the thing that their feverish and faustical imaginations represent to their weak and debded mid that what they say in relation to Kanasa affurs is free. Is not this a liberal construction on my part? Not being in possession of the facts of the case, they must, in order to estify the cravings of their employers for the ferrible and sublimely horrible, needs tax their poor and morbid imaginations. Unfortunate correspondents! Wheelor drived editors!

Number of the Turn Turn.

-We need not assure our readers that THE TRIB. UNE rever published a letter nor extract of a letter from Kansas which was not written in and forwarded from that Territory. That we ever had, or pretended to have, a regular correspondent statiened at Lecompton is false. No correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, known to be such, would have been safe there for a day. We appeal to Messre. HOWARD and SHERMAN, of the Congressional Investigating Committee recently in Kausas, in support of our averment that our principal and best known correspondent in Kansas has been bunted for days and weeks by scores of Border Ruffians, intent on murdering him, and that he was barely able, with all his energy and activity, to escape with his life. For days together, he has looked out of the timber and seen bands of these armed Ruffishs in fierce pursuit of him, thirsting for his blood; and he has at times been saved only by the in mediate interposition of the authority of the Congressional Committee. This was at and near Leavenworth, which is a sort of debatable ground; in any such Pro Slavery den as Lecompton, Kickapoo or Doniphan, his life would not have been worth a week's purchase. He has been sheltered at Fert Leavenworth when even Lawrence was not a refuge for bim-and no man had any cause of complaint against him except that he

from one of our regular correspondents dated at Lecompton, though we cannot recollect one, ner can we remember that any correspondent of THE TRIBUNE ever reported Et, Moore as firing a pistol at anybody. If we had seen my such statement, we should have stricken it out as incredible, unless it was further stated that the person fired at was fastened to a post and had his hands tied. But that one letter published in THE TRIBUNE as from Kansas was written in this office, or that any of our Karsas correspondents "live in the City of New-York," is a falsehood too black and gross to be told even by a Pierce officeholder without rebuke. That he knows it to be infamously false, is not enough; he shall be made to feel, even through his callous hide, that the eyes of the whole public are upon him, and that the unuttered loathing of the truthful and upright cries shame on the reckless

Mr. T. F. Mesgher, in his new journal, The Irish News, tells us that the absence of suthusiastic demonstrations in favor of the Border-Ruffian candicate for the Presidency is owing simply to the consciousness of overwhelming strength with which that party are inspired. They make no parade, and send forth no orators to stir up the multitude. Their speeches, says The News, "explain rather "than excite." They have "Leither a Nye nor a "Curtis to depute to the country."

The News is perfectly right. The expositors deputed by the party, which that journal supports with all the force of its imagination, are the Stringfellows and Atchisons to murder, rob and subdue the Free State settlers of Kansas, the Brookses to break the heads of Senators who speak for Liberty, and the Herberts to murder Irish working men, whenever they are not more servile than negro slaves. No wonder the speeches of the orators who follow in the wake of these representative men tend to "explain rather than excite." Perhaps The News will aid them in explaining how a party which has made itself an accomplice in the murder of Keating by refusing to expel the murderer from Congress, or even to censure him, can expect to receive the votes of working men, and esspecially of working men of Irish birth. Or perhaps The News has adopted the regular Democratic slave breeding doctrine, that it is no more harm for an aristocrat to kill an Irish waiter than it is to kill a nigger. This is a queer world, especially the Irish part of it.

The Hon. ADON BEATTY of Ky., for more than thirty years the intimate friend and compatriot of Henry Clay, and formerly in Congress from his district, has written the following letter to a friend in Terre Haute, Ind., in further exposition of the settled convictions of Mr. Clay with regard to the great question now agitating the country. We ask for it the calm consideration of the American

WASHINGTON, KY., Aug. 5, 1856. Dear Sir: In your letter, to whica I replied on the 11th of July, you desired to know the views of Mr. Clayen Slavery extension. I had written, in reply, the letter published in The Express of the 23d of July, in which I stated that I had reason to believe Mr. Clay's opinious and views, as incleated in the Missouri Compromise, were never changed.

I know it has been said that the terms of the Com-Rhow it was been said that the terms of the Compromise of 1850-21, and that as Mr. Clay was a zentous across to the former, he must have changed his opinions in relation to the Missouri Compromise. A little attention to the circumstances of the two cases

at the attention to the circumstances of the two cases will show that Mr. Clay's course, in relation to the two concernments and the third state of the compromises is entirely consistent, and consequently the the mind had undergone to change.

When the Territory of Louisana was acquired from France, Starery existed therein, by the law of the contry. The Territory acquired includes all the coantry between the Miestschippi and Rocky Mountains, and consequently Savery was legally established or existed both North and South of the line 3deg, 3d min. By the biase uni Compromise, it was abolished or existed both North and South of the line 3deg, 3d min. By the biase uni Compromise, it was abolished or existed that had not yet been introduced in facts from By the sizes uni Compromise, it was abolished or existed that had not yet been introduced in facts from By the biase unit Compromise, it was abolished or existed that had not yet been introduced in facts from By the biase unit Compromise, it was abolished or existed that had not yet been introduced in facts from By the biase unit Compromise, it was abolished or existed that had not yet been introduced in facts from By the biase unit Compromise, it was abolished or existed that had not yet been introduced in facts from By the biase unit Compromise, it was abolished or existed both North and South of the line 3deg, 3d min. By the biase unit Compromise on the Compromise of the Control of the Direct States, Sinvery aiready existed there, by the state of thisgs existed. Mexico had abolished Savery is here for the period of the proposed principles of the provinces of California, United States States of thisgs existed. Mexico had abolished Savery is here the period of the proposed principles of the provinces of California, United States States of the provinces of California, United States States of the province of Calif f 1850); "And that all laws and usages, existing in said Territory, at the date of its acquisition by the United States, which deny or obstruct the right of any citizen of the United States to remove to, and "any citizen of the United States to remove to, and
"reside in said Territory, with any species of property
"legaly heid, in any of the States of the Union, be
"and are bereby declared to be repealed."—Colton's
"Lost Years of H. Clay," page 387.
The effect of this amendment, if it had pa-sed, would have been to legalize Slavery in the Territory of New-M-x*co, but the amendment was not adopted.

When this subject was under consideration, Mr. Clay said: "I am reminded of my coming from a Sawy State. I tell the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. "Save State. I tell the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Foete), and I tell the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Masen), that I know my duty, and that I mean to "express the opinions I entertain, fearless of all man-kind. And now, Sir, coming from a Slave State, as "I do, I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject, to say that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduced me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery, where it had not before existed, "either south or both of the Missouri Compromise line."—Last Years of H. Clay, p. 127.
For thirty years prior to the making of this speech, Slavery had been wholly excluded from the national tenitory lying north of 36 deg. 30 min., and east of

territory lying north of 36 deg. 30 min., and east of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Clay could not, therethe Rocky Mountains. Mr. Clay could not therefore, he in favor of a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, because the effect of such repeal would be to restore the Slavery laws of Louisiana before the cession of that Territory to the United States. Mr. Clay reiterates in the same speech, "no power, no earthly "power, hall compel me to vote for the positive intro-"duction of Slavery, either south or north of that "lire." Yet it is pretended that, it living, Mr. Clay would have been an advocate for the Nebraska oill, the effect of which has been the introduction of Slavery, upon a Territory where Slavery did not exist when Mr. nto a Territory where Slavery did not exist when Me into a Territory where Slavery did not exist when Mr. Casy mace the speech from which I have quoted above. In the great speech delivered by Mr. Clay on the 5th axe 6th of February, 1850, and throughout the whole ciscussion of the Compromise Measure of 1850, Mr. C. uniformly contended that there was no necessity for the application of the Wilmo! Provise to the Territories acquired from Mexico, because Slavery had already been abolished in those Territories, act could never be can led into them again without a positive exactment by Congress to which he was interry opposed. While one party from the North was in favor of a positive and express prohibition of Slavery from all Territories acquired from Mexico, the Wilmot Provisor, another party were in favor of an express, or at least, an implied recognition of the right to carry slaves into Ferd recognition of the right to carry slaves into Fer plied recognition of the right to carry staves into ten-turories with the consequent obligation of the United Stares to protect the owners of Slave property in the tall enjoyment of the same in all the Territories de-rived from Mexico, until said Territories should be found into States and admitted into the Union, when

framed into States and admitted into the Culon, when the several States would have a right to admit or probabilit Savery as they might think proper.

Mr. Clay took the middle ground between the two extremes, that Congress ought not to interfere with the subject of Slavery, but leave it as it had already been settled by the laws of Mexico. Mr. Clay's views finally prevailed. According to his views, Slavery can tever be legally introduced into any of the Territories acquired from Mexico but by a positive law of Congress, or by a constitutional provision of the State of States which are or shall be from time to time admittates, which are or shall be from time to time admit-ed into the Union.

This I believe to be a correct view, and that there

The areat wrong cone in the repeal of the Misso ui compromise by the N. braska bill, in 1834, ought to be across the Delaware River at Easton, Pa. give wrote for The Trent No. We have had casted Compromise by the Nieraka bull, in 1884 ought to be corrected. And I meet assectely hope this may be core, without citarbing the Compromise of 1850, and core, without citarbing the Compromise of 1850, and thus rest, re the barmony between the Slave and Non-

Staveholding States, which was so happily effected by the Compromises of 1820 and 1850."

A. BEATTY.

NEW YORK DAILY THEBDIE WHONESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1806.

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Distatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856. No progress has been made to ward the adjustment of difficulties to-day. Mr. Weller's bill was carled up in the Senate, and assailed with much severity by Mr. Mason, who declared his purpose to resist this and every other form of concession until a c'ean army bill was passed. Then, if gentlemen wanted legislation for Kansas, he was willing to deliberate, though he considered every such attempt as injurious. He characterized the proces dir gs of the House as factious and revolutionary, demanding the resistance of the Senate at every bazard.

Mr. Weller answered with spirit and effect. He only proposed to reënact, in independent form, what the Senate had already declared. He regarded some of the laws of Kansas as the most atrocious that ever disgraced any Legislature, in any age: as infamous in the extreme, contravening the Constitution, and organic act organizing the Territory of Kansas, and degrading humanity. They prohibited discussion of the very domestic institutions which the people were called upon to determine for themselves. Therefore it was the duty of Congress to blot them out.

Mr. Mason confessed that he had never read these laws, but thought the Legislature of Kansas knew best what the people required, and if they were offensive, they could be repealed.

Mr. Butler never went the doctrine of popular sovereignty. When he sanctioned the act organizing the Territorial Government, he meant to confer all power possessed by Congress. Therefore, though condemning these outrageous laws, he did not think that redress belonged here, because the power had been surrendered. Still be was willing to vote for Mr. Weller's bill as a rebuke to the Kansas Legislature, if it would be thought to be a

Mr. Brown disapproved the laws, but denied the power of Corgress to interpose now. The right belonged to the Judiciary, and was so maintained when the Organic act passed. If Congress could interpose at all, which he disputed, the principle asserted by the Republicans was correct, that all these laws had been passed by usurped authority, and therefore all ought to be abrogated. Congress had no discretion to discriminate between particular acts of the Legislature objectionable to one or mere Senators.

Mr Cass rose several times to defend his bautling, Squatter Sovereignty, which got rapped in various quarters, but always closed with befogging his position more.

Mr. Weller stated, in the course of his remarks, that his proposition had been offered without consultation among political friends.

The Democracy in the Senate became restive under the threatened internal divisions from discussion and silent amusement of the Republican

Another attempt was made in Committee of Ways and Means this morning to report the Army bill. Mr. Campbell of Penn., offered a simple abregation of the Kansas laws. Mr. Campbell of Ohio, renewed his substitute in several sections. all were voted down, five to four. Mr. Sage of N. Y., deciding against any change of front from the existing issue. An intimation was thrown out then that a clean bill might be reported, but it is doubtful, if such responsibility will be assumed. The Chairman, Campbell, has the casting vote on this point. Ne bill can be reported to the House this week if any objection be made unless the Committee of Ways and Means be reached in regular order, under the call of Committees. That check cannot be displaced.

The Commissioners proposed by Mr. Campbell to organize a Territorial Government, under his substitute, are: Messrs, Geary, Rives of Virginia, Schenck of Ohio, Winthrop of Massachusetts, and Garret Davis.

Mr. Broom of Pennsylvania was quite ill to-day with Cholera Morbus. The Administration is greatly embarrassed about

absentees.

Mr. Keitt. after reflection, appeared, drew new mileage, and staid two days.

The Joint Library Committee, under the recent appropriation, have given order to Dr. Stone, an artist of much merit, for a full-sized statue of Hancock, to embellish the Capitol.

The Administration will make a formal demand for reparation of damages sustained by American citizens in the riot at Panama, and enforce the claim if necessary. It is supposed that the estimate of the loss made by Consul Corwine exceeds the reality. Some testimony has been taken here under affidavits, and other steps have been authorized to assure correctness.

To the Associated Press.

While the Republicans insist upon their provise or its equivalent as a condition to the passage of the Army bill, those opposed to them favors delay of business in hopes of the return of certain absentees favorable to their side of the question.

Gov. Gesty is still here, waiting for something to be done toward the pacification of Kansas before he leaves for the Territory.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION

NENATE....Washington, Aug. 26, 1856.
Mr. CRITTENDEN a-ked leave to introduce a bill of the raid amend the Kanear-Nebraska act.
Mr. BIGGS objected to its reception, when
Mr. CRITTENDEN gave notice he would introduce

Mr. WELLER introduced the bill of which he gave | accounted.

notice yesterday. He said he was willing to do all in his power to obviate existing difficulties. The House had in a different form expressed their dissent from the laws of the Kansas Legislature, and he agreed with that body that some of there is an violate not only the organic act, but the Constitution of the United States. He was therefore anxious to sipe these obnoxious in their character. He was the more ready to take this step, being Chairman of the Committee on Military Affaire, and of course anxious that the right arm of the public defence should receive proper sustenance. If neh a bil were passed, he thought there would be no difficulty in passing the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. BIGGs desired that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Territories, but withdrew his motion to enable Mr. Wilson to offer an amendment declaring rull and void the 151st chapter of the laws of Kansas, being an act to punish offecase against slave property, together with such other provisions of said laws as recognize or protect Slavery as a legal law as recognize or protect Slavery as a legal ized institution in the Territory, together with all the provisions to establish official oaths other than these specified in the organic act, or which require any test with regard to Slavery and the Fugitive Slave law to be applied to attorneys, jurors or voters or which suspend the right of habeas corpus, or which allow any other than actual residents of that Territory to vote, or which allow jurors to be selected in any other manner than by lot, or which numish citizens of the Territory by

the right of habeas corpus, or which allow any ther than actual residents of that Territory to vote, or which allow jurors to be selected in any other manner than by lot, or which punish citizens of the Territory by chaining them together and exp wing them to labor on the public works, or causing balls and chains of iron to be attached to them. It also further declares that it is the delicerate opinion of Congress that all pursons under arrest in the Territory, under indictments for treason or other political offenses, are wrongfully detailed, and orders their immediate release. It directs the Governor of Kansas to order an election in the Territory on the Thesday succeeding the first Monday in November 12 xt, at which time all persons who were actual and both a fide residents of the Territory on the left of May 1856, shall be entitled to vote, and be eligible to office. It provides that members of both tranches of the Legislature shall be chosen, and that the election shall be according to the enumeration and apportionment ordered by the Governor. A D-legate to Congress shall also be chosen; also Sheriffs, Probate Jungs, County Commissioners, Clerks, Recorders etc. False swearing at any election is declared perjury,

to Congress shall also be chosen; also Shetiffs, Probate Jueges, County Commissioners, Clerks, Recorders etc. Felie swearing at any election is declared perjury, which shall be purished by an imprisonment of not less than three ner mere than twelve months, and by a fice of not less than one hundred ner more than five hundred collars. Ten days after election all persons chosen shall be eligible to enter upon their duties to the excitation of all persons now claiming such authority.

Mr. BAYARD regarded Mr. Weller's bill as of no more effect than a declaration of nights, and as a ich could vote for it, but under no circumstances could he satetion any proposition which would bring him into conflict with the Judiciary or their action as to the legality of particular laws. He could never consent to the Army proposition to modify or restrain the powers vested by the Constitution in the Mxccative. He was free to admit, at the same time, that some of the laws of Kansas were shocking to the moral course of the community, and that some of the laws of Kansas were shocking to the moral course of the community, and that some of the house to prevent their execution by the President, without wiping them from the Statute book, could be defended on no sound principle of constitutional high-slatior.

Mr. MASON voted for and approved of the bill

Mr. MASON voted for and approved of the bill passed May, 1851, to organize the Territories of Nebroska and Kansas, because it gave the people the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. This bill proposed to undo that work and prescribe how far they should be free to make their own is stitutions, and in what respect they should not be thus free. This proposition did not meet his approbation. It seemed to be introduced now as a concession to the House, which had engrafted a measure they knew to be observed the Senate, upon almost every one of the Appropriation bills, and insisted upon it to the defeat of that making provision for the support of the Army. He would move to lay upon the table every proposition of that kind until those who were enceavoring to carry into effect their revolutionary purposes should be reduced to submission, and be forced to desist from their efforts to overturn the Government. After the Army bill was passed, if is should pass at all, he would listen with great respect to such propositions and deliberate upon their propriety, but hever until then would be entertain the subject for a moment. He moved that the bill and amendment be tabled.

Mr. WELLER urged him to withdraw the motion, Mr. MASON voted for and approved of the bill

tabled.

Mr. WELLER urged him to withdraw the motion, as he wished to speak on the subject, and Mr. Mason

arquiesced.
Mr. WELLER said he was one of the last Senators

Mr. BROWN pursued a similar line of argument. He was willing to admit that these laws were ucconstitutional, and that, therefore, Congress was bound to blot them cut of the Scattle book. Some of them were unjust and outrageous to be sure, but some of the laws of Virginia might be outrageous too, and was that a reason why Corgress should interpose to prevent their execution. The people who make their own laws are the best judger of what laws they need, and, after giving them the right to make their own laws, Congress had no power to interfere and overturn teem. If Congress could do that it might as well make laws itself for the Government of the Territories, and abandon the idea altogether of Popular Gov-

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Senate then ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. SIMMONS, from the Select Committee,

veetigate the alleged assault committed by Mr. Mc-Mullen of Virginia, on Mr. Granger of New-York, made a report setting forth the testimony and every particular of the occurrence, the reading of which

particular of the occurrence, the reading of which produced occasional laughter.

The majority of the Committee, Messrs. Simmons, Petit and Edie, ray the evidence shows that the party who first resorted to the use of personal chastisement for words spiken offenively was Mr. McMullen; he was the first who resorted to threats and the use of threatening gestures with hands or fists. The lauguage and manner of Mr. Granger had been certainly proveking, though probably not intended to be so, but his acts had shown no symptoms of an intention to resort to violence, or disposition to attack Mr. McMullen otherwise than by words. The case is one which involves a breach of privilege, extenuated however by circumstances to such a degree as to require ever by circumstances to such a degree as to require on the part of the House, in its exercise of sound dis

on the part of the House, in its exercise of sound dis-cretion, no further action.

The minority of the Committee, Mr. Smith of Va., and Mr. Fuller, of Maine, say that Mr. Granger volun-tarily entered into a conversation, going in between two gentlemen, in its character offensive to no one, and with manners conspicuously rude, and in language insulting and profane, and in so doing accompanied it with gesticulations and without necessity rudely pushed aside or struck down the hand or arm of Mr. McMullen. The reports were laid on the table and ordered to be rinted and the Committee discharged. Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio moved that the House

adjourn, but witherew the motion at the request of Mr. Letcher, who said, as assaults and batteries were grave matters, he wanted the facts in this case to go to the world. Southern men had been charged with being excitable and irritable, and he wished these reports and evidence sent to the North to show that Southern men are remarkably forbearing in matters of this character. He offered a resolution, which was received with loud laughter, and referred to the Committee on Printing, hat ten thousand extra copies of the report and ex that ten trousance earns of Simmons, for and on behalf of Granger vs. McMullen be printed for the use of the members of this House. Mr Letcher then asked why the other side, who were so willing to censure his col-league (McMullen), did not introduce a resolution

Mr. HARRIS of Md. made an unsuccessful effort to have the Heuse proceed at ence to the consideration of the unfinished business of last session.

The House, by 43 majority, refused to adjourn, and by two majority refused to call the House as moved by Mr. Ott.

Mr. WAKEMAN offered a resolution proposing to make a preper deduction from the pay of members who by reas n of pairing off shall decline to act or vote in the House. Pending the subject, the House FROM KANSAS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1854. Advices from Leavenworth, up to Thursday, state that Lawrence was still unharmed, and a thousand men, completely armed, were ready to defend it at a

moment's warning. Sr. Louis, Monday, Aug. 25, 1856. At a Karsas meeting, held yesterday, the following

At a Karsas meeting, held yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Researd That, as organized arroad bands of desperate menhave invaded Kansas for the purpose of expelling or external nating peaceable, law abiding citizens and, in carrying out the said purpose, have been guilty of area, robbery, and more dering inodensive citizens, while ergaged in their law all parsuits; women and children have been driven from their bomes, rendered widows, crplans, houseless, and penniless, therefore.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathic with the sufferers, and are willing to extend them shelter and protection, and whatever aid may be required to supply their measurements.

Resolved, That we condenn the spirit of bigstry of the fantical shoritomists, which has produced this state of things.

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed to gain proper information and if thought advisable, to visit K area, and report if they recommend the raising of raisef funds, and if so, that a committee be appointed to effect that object, and appropriate properly the funds sized.

Resolved, That we desire the interposition of the Federal

law or right.

Resolved, That we desire the interposition of the Federal
Government to subcue insurrection and protect the rights of
citizens in the Territory.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT CHICAGO.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, Teesday, Aug. 26, 1856.
An immense Republican Demonstration, by some 8,000 Germans, took place here last night. Judge Hall of Cincinnati was the principal speaker.

FREMONT BARBECUE.
Boston, Tuesday, August 26, 1856.
The Fremont barbecue came off to-day, in Charles River Grove, Needham. The proceedings were very enthusiastic and harmonious. An ox was rossted whole, bands of music were in attendance, and not less than twenty five thousand people were present. Speeches were made from four stands in different points of the grove.

At ten o'el ck the meeting was organized as follows; Presidents, Hon. David H. Hitchcock of New on; Vice Presidents Hon Charles Hudson of Laxington, Hon. Thomas Marsh of Waltham, Hon J. C. Park of Boston, Isaac Livermore of Cambridge, and about thirty others; Robert Carter of Cambridge, and seven others Secretaries.

Speeches were made by Hon. D. A. Hitchcock, Hon.

Specches were made by Hon. D. A. Hitchcock, Hon. A. C. Brewster, Hon. E. C. Baker, Hon. J. D. Ellott, Hon. Limon Brown, Hon. Chas. A. Phelps and

Ellott, Hon. Limon Brown, Hon. Chas. A. Phelps and others.

A letter from Charles Summer was read, expressing his regret at having to forego the pleasure of uniting in such festivities at procent. He closes as follows:

"Looking over the field from the quist of my retreat. I see everywhere the harbingers of success. The sectional party which now raies the country, uspired by Slave; y, and steeping itself each day still further in crime, is at last seen in its true character, and must soon period beneath the indignation of our awakened fellow citizens." At the dinner upward of 3,000 people participated, and the festivities were carried through with great satisfaction to all. Songs were sung and sentiments given. Large delegations were present from all parts of the State, with music, bapners, devices, &c. The meeting broke up at dark with cheers for the Republican candidates, and amid the most interse enthusiasm the greatest asse z-bly of the people ever held in this State, separated.

bly of the people ever held in this State, separated. CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION DECLINED. The Hon F C. Day, recently nominated by the Republicans of tre 1st District for reelection to Congress, declines on account of ill health.

THE WHIGS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HIE. WHIGS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Bostos, Thesday, Aug. 26, 1856.

Some 300 or 400 Whigs of Boston assembled last evening and chose 132 delegates to the Whig State Convention. Speeches were made by Meers. John P. Healy, George Lunt, George S. Hilliari, and others. The Filmore influence of the meeting decidedly preponde ated, as shown by the character of the delegates chosen.

AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856.

Over three hundred delegates arrived this morning.
The entire forencon was spent in examining croden

tials.
The Council will not permanently organize until

The Council will not permanently organize until after dinner.

The sttendance is very large and the proceedings promise to be harmonions.

At the afternoon session there were about 800 delegates present. After some preliminary business, S. Smmons, the President of the Council, read an adcress relative to the condition and prospects of the Order. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic. Acjourned till to morrow morning at 9 o'clock. There is to be a Fillmore mass meeting and procession this evening.

The Fremont men who were refused admission to the Council have called a counter meeting this evening at the Fremont Club room. In their call they claim to be a majority of the American delegates duly elected to the Council, and charge the Fillmore men with having taken unwarrantable possession of the Hall, to the exclusion of all others.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

Mr. Dana delivered a lecture at the Goologic Rooms last hight to the Association on the Advance of

Some diversity was given to the proceedings of the Association this morning. Prof. Hare attempted to deliver a lecture on Spiritualism, when Prof. Winslow declared he ought to be sent to the nearest lunatio

asylum.

The only paper of interest read was Prof. Agaseiz's third lecture on Animal Development.

FROM MEXICO.

FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1856.

By the steams hip Texas we have Vera Cruz dates to the 22d inst. The country was telerably quiet. The vemito was raging with much violence at Vera Cruz. The Holians in the Northern States were committing fearful ravages, and Vidaurri had taken advantage of the fact to call the people of Zacatecas to his sid, offering to defend them against the Indians. The Mexican Government, fearing that the Tehuantepec expeditionists were fillibusters, from their being sent with arms, were watching their movements.

AFFAIR OF HONOR. AFFAIR OF HONOR.

St. Louis Mondey, Aug. 25, 1856.
B. Gatz Brown, editor of The Missouri Democrat, and Thomas C. Reynolds, the defeated candidate for Congress on the National Democratio ticket, let for Selma, 30 miles below here, this morning to fight a duct. The affair grew out of strictures made by Mr. Brown on Mr. Reynolds during the course of the State

FALLING OF A SPAN OF THE LEHIGH VAL LEY BAILROAD BRIDGE. EASTON, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856. One stan of the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge across the Delaware River at this place gave way across the Delaware River at this place gave way this morning while two engines were passing over it. One of the ergines was precipitated into the Morris Canal, a distance of sixty feet, and the other caught in an abuturent. There were five persons on the engines at the time of the disaster. Two of them escaped injury, two were seriously hurt, and one was killed.

STATE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Tuescay, Aug. 26 1856.
The State Universalist Convention met here this morning. Between three and four hundred were present. It is the annual meeting to deliberate on matters of interest connected with the church.

The Republican cause received a great impetus yesterday in New-Jersey. A great Mass Meeting was held in the afternoon, in the public square of Jersey listered to with attentive interest. The enthusium was irrepressible, and the stirring songe from the Patpeople's candidates. A delegation of nearly a thousand came from Patterson, and delegations from Ber swelled the meeting to an immense multitude. After a delightful evening, cheered by good apeeches and is spiriting music, the great assemblage reluctantly disperred. A few more of such demonstrasions, and the State of New Jersey will be sure for Fremont and Freedom next November. The crowded State of our columns precludes a more extended notice this morning.

City, at which able and stirring speeches were made by George W. Curtis, Esq., Mr. Joseph Blust, the Hon. Preston King, Horace Greeley, and Luman Sherwood. In the evening nearly 8,000 people assembled in the same place. The square was well lighted up with lamps and bonfires, and although the people were disappointed in the non arrival of the Hon. Anson Burlingame, excellent speeches, made by Mr. Crozier of New Jersey, Mr. Couter of New York, and R D Muzzy and James A Briggs of Ohio, were erson Glee Club were encored over and over again. It was a noble ratification of the nominations of the gen, Hobeken, Rahway, Newark and other places